# Quick Start Tutorial for the DAVID Bioinformatics Resources

Last Updated February 2022

# Start Analysis Wizard



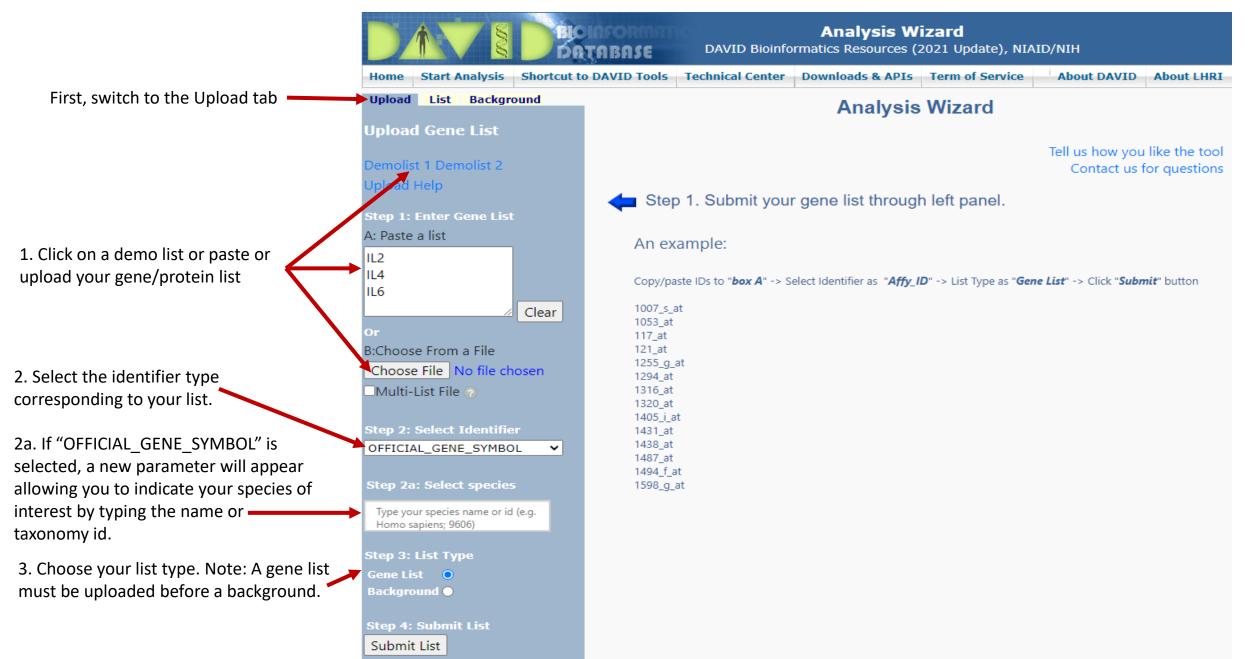
The **D**atabase for **A**nnotation, **V**isualization and **I**ntegrated **D**iscovery (**DAVID**) provides a comprehensive set of functional annotation tools for investigators to understand the biological meaning behind large lists of genes. These tools are powered by the comprehensive **DAVID Knowledgebase** built upon the DAVID Gene concept which pulls together multiple sources of functional annotations. For any given gene list, DAVID tools are able to:

- ▼ Identify enriched biological themes, particularly GO terms
- ✓ Discover enriched functional-related gene groups
- ✓ Cluster redundant annotation terms
- ▼ Visualize genes on BioCarta & KEGG pathway maps
- Display related many-genes-to-many-terms on 2-D view.
- Search for other functionally related genes not in the list
- ✓ List interacting proteins

#### Multiple positions available in LHRI

The Laboratory of Human Retrovirology and Immunoinformatics (LHRI) has collaborated with the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID) and supported NIAID clinical trials for patients infected with HIV mutants resisting anti-retroviral therapy. LHRI has isolated the multiple-class drug-resistant (MDR) variants from patients and characterized each variant's drug sensitivity and infectivity. The study aims to define salvage therapy and develop novel therapy (chemotherapy and immunotherapy). During the investigation, LHRI has characterized the emergence of novel mutations on drug susceptibility and viral replication. LHRI is a pioneer in researching the anti-viral cytokine, Interleukin-27, DNA-repair protein (Ku70)-mediated innate immune response against HIV and other virus co-infection, and novel subsets of immune cells. LHRI maintains the Database for Annotation, Visualization and Integrated Discovery ( DAVID ).

# Submit gene list or use built-in demo lists



# Verify that your list has been uploaded and begin analysis



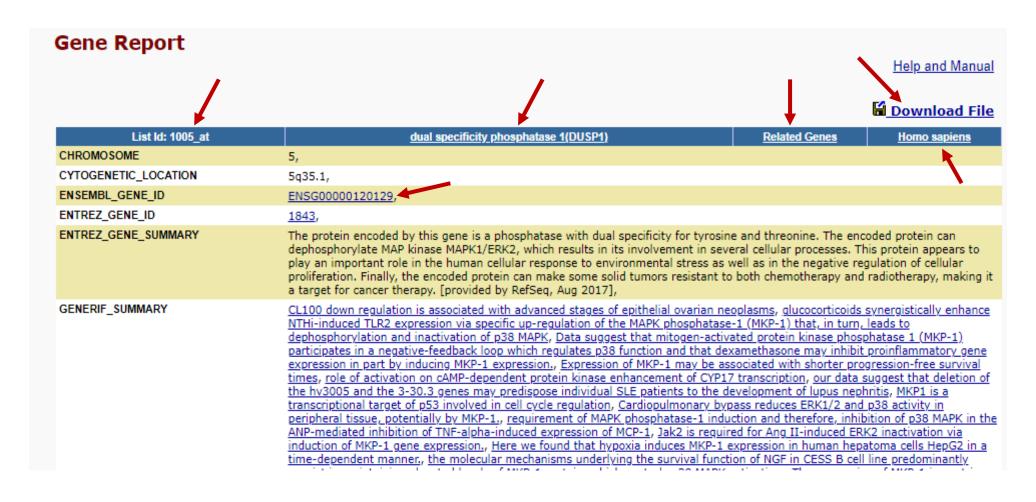
#### Gene Name Batch Viewer

This tool provides a view containing gene names and taxonomies for a list of identifiers as well as links to more specific annotation for a given gene (Gene Report) and methods for viewing related genes (Related Genes) from the list or background population. This tool provides a quick and informative look at the list before proceeding with more in-depth analyses. A link is provided to downloaded a tab-delimited file for any tool output in DAVID.



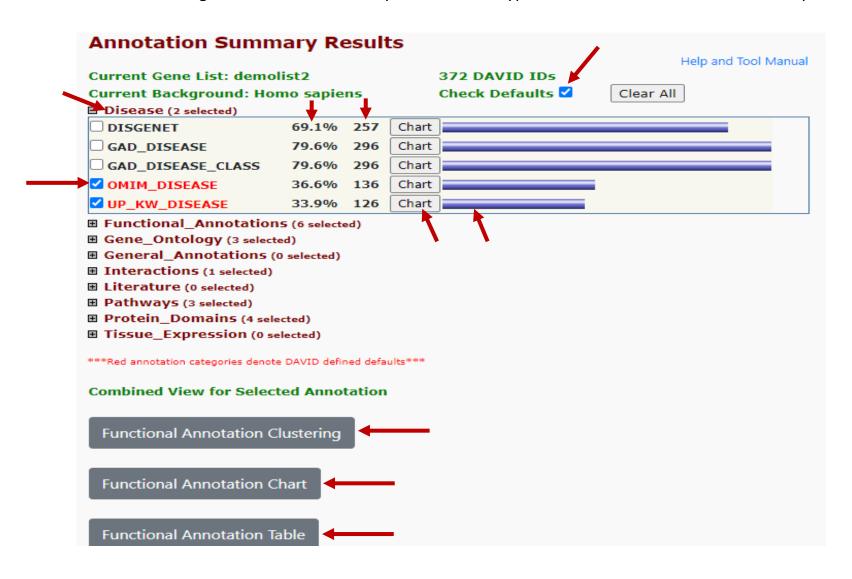
## DAVID Gene Report

The DAVID Gene Report contains annotations that are more specific to a given gene. The DAVID Gene Report header will contain the user's original uploaded gene list identifier, the DAVID Gene Name, including the gene symbol, a link to find Related Genes in the user's list or background gene set, based on shared functional annotation, and the taxonomy. Links with further information for the gene specific data are also provided when available. A link is provided to downloaded a tab-delimited file for any tool output in DAVID.



# **Functional Annotation Summary**

The Functional Annotation Summary provides annotation type specific annotation for the user's list including gene counts and percentages and organizes the annotation types into categories. From the summary, a user can use the Functional Annotation Table, Functional Annotation Chart or Functional Annotation Clustering tools with one or multiple annotation types. Default selections are made for quick usage.



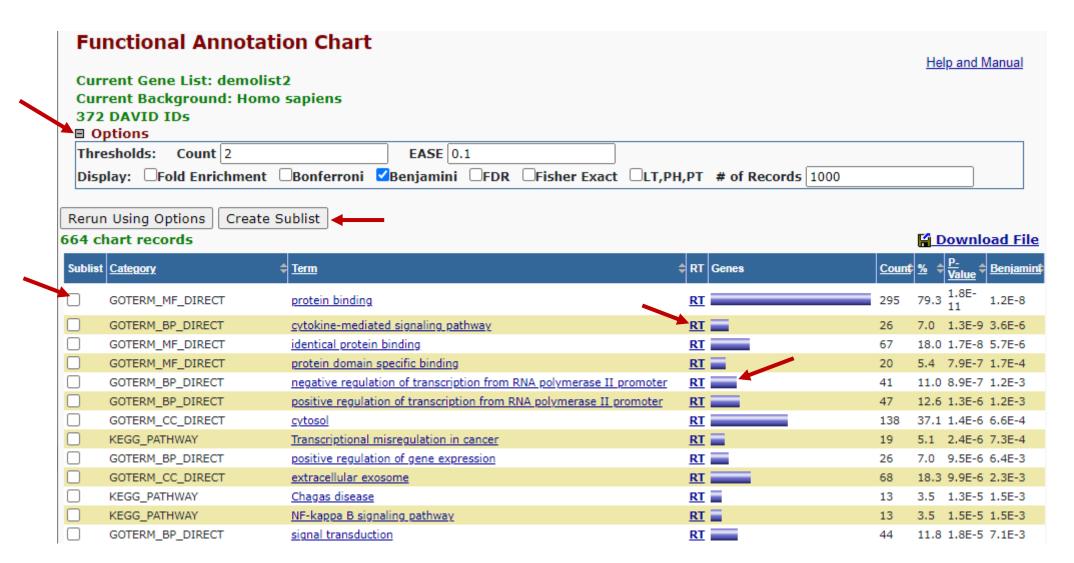
### **Functional Annotation Table**

The Functional Annotation Table provides annotations associated with a user's list of genes for user-selected categories in tabular format. This tool quickly links the user's list to the breadth of annotation contained in the DAVID Knowledgebase with no statistical inference and is well suited for looking at genes on an individual basis, providing links to more detailed information about the associated annotation. A link is provided to downloaded a tab-delimited file for any tool output in DAVID.

#### **Functional Annotation Table** Help and Manual **Current Gene List: demolist2** Current Background: Homo sapiens 372 DAVID IDS 365 record(s) Download File 612 s at 2',3'-cyclic nucleotide 3' phosphodiesterase(CNP) **Related Genes** Homo sapiens GOTERM\_BP\_DIRECT microtubule cytoskeleton organization, chemical synaptic transmission, axonogenesis, aging, adult locomotory behavior, cyclic nucleotide catabolic process, response to toxic substance, substantia nigra development, forebrain development, response to lipopolysaccharide, regulation of mitochondrial membrane permeability, oligodendrocyte differentiation, extracellular space, cytoplasm, mitochondrial outer membrane, mitochondrial inner membrane, microtubule, plasma membrane, GOTERM\_CC\_DIRECT microvillus, membrane, pseudopodium, myelin sheath abaxonal region, myelin sheath adaxonal region, melanosome, synapse, perinuclear region of cytoplasm, extracellular exosome, GOTERM MF DIRECT RNA binding, 2',3'-cyclic-nucleotide 3'-phosphodiesterase activity, protein binding, cyclic nucleotide binding, INTERPRO Cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterase, RNA ligase/cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterase, P-loop containing nucleoside triphosphate hydrolase, OMIM DISEASE Leukodystrophy, hypomyelinating, 20, PIR\_SUPERFAMILY 2',3'-cyclic-nucleotide 3'-phosphodiesterase, UP KW CELLULAR COMPONENT Membrane, UP\_KW\_DISEASE Neurodegeneration, Leukodystrophy, UP\_KW\_MOLECULAR\_FUNCTION Hydrolase, RNA-binding, UP\_KW\_PTM Lipoprotein, Methylation, Phosphoprotein, Prenylation, UP\_SEQ\_FEATURE ACT\_SITE:Proton acceptor, ACT\_SITE:Proton donor, BINDING:Substrate, LIPID:S-farnesyl cysteine, PROPEP:Removed in mature form, 35345 at 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-CoA synthase 2(HMGCS2) **Related Genes** Homo sapiens GOTERM\_BP\_DIRECT kidney development, liver development, acetyl-CoA metabolic process, cholesterol biosynthetic process, brain development, midgut development, response to nutrient, response to temperature stimulus, response to xenobiotic stimulus, response to metal ion, farnesyl diphosphate biosynthetic process, mevalonate pathway, regulation of metabolic process, lung development, cellular response to insulin stimulus, multicellular organismal response to stress, response to testosterone, response to glucagon, response to triglyceride, response to monosaccharide, response to prostaglandin F, response to starvation, response to ethanol, ketone body biosynthetic process, response to cAMP, response to growth hormone, adipose tissue development, response to linoleic acid, cellular response to lipopolysaccharide, cellular response to amino acid stimulus, cellular response to glucocorticoid stimulus, cellular response to fatty acid, GOTERM CC DIRECT mitochondrion, mitochondrial matrix, GOTERM\_MF\_DIRECT hydroxymethylglutaryl-CoA synthase activity, identical protein binding, INTERPRO Hydroxymethylglutaryl-coenzyme A synthase, active site, Hydroxymethylglutaryl-CoA synthase, eukaryotic, Hydroxymethylglutarylcoenzyme A synthase, N-terminal, Hydroxymethylglutaryl-coenzyme A synthase C-terminal, Thiolase-like, **KEGG PATHWAY** Valine, leucine and isoleucine degradation, Butanoate metabolism, Terpenoid backbone biosynthesis, PPAR signaling pathway,

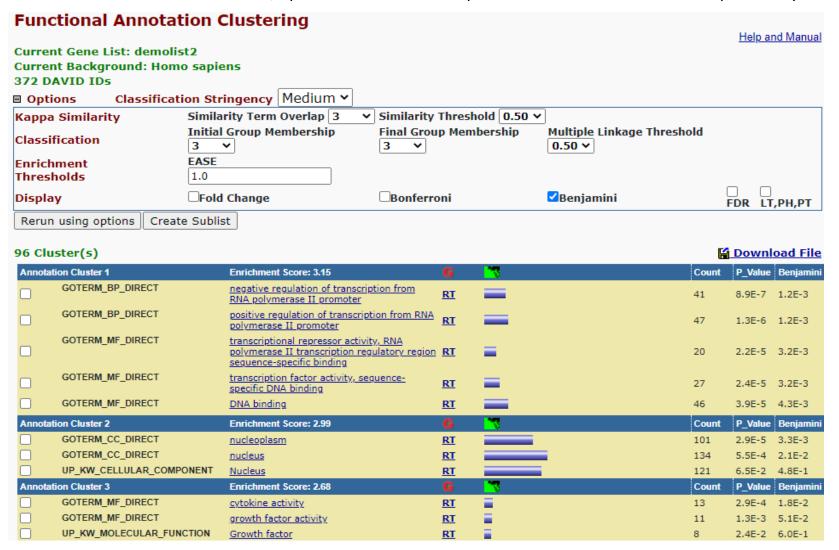
### **Functional Annotation Chart**

This tool provides enrichment analysis using a modified Fisher Exact Test to identify the most overrepresented annotation terms associated with a user's gene list as compared to a background gene set. Flexible options are provided to change gene count and p-value thresholds and display different aspects of the analysis. Clicking blue bars will provide details of underlying genes, related terms (RT) can be found based on shared user genes and sublists based on genes underlying one or more terms may be created for drill-down analysis.



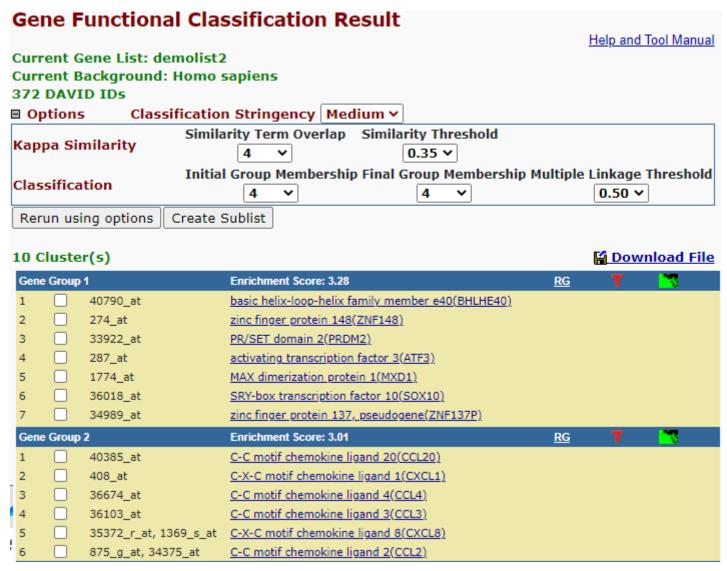
# **Functional Annotation Clustering**

This tool groups similar annotation terms together using the Kappa statistic to determine pairwise similarity scores and a novel fuzzy clustering algorithm. The fuzzy feature of the clustering algorithm allows a term to participate in multiple groups. The tool helps the user focus on biological themes associated with their gene list by reducing redundancy through the grouping of biologically similar terms. This complements the Functional Annotation Chart as some enriched terms may not be grouped if they do not have enough similarity with other terms. As with other tools, options are available for power users and defaults set for quick analyses.



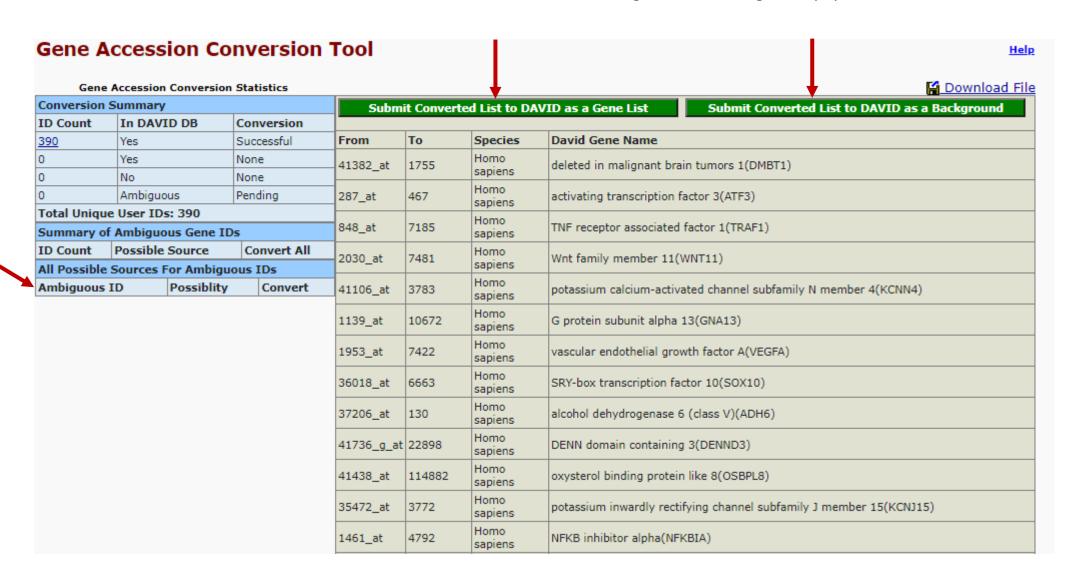
## Gene Functional Classification

This tool allows a user to group genes which are functionally similar together, thereby providing a biological network view of their list. As with the Functional Annotation Clustering tool, this tool uses a Kappa statistic to measure similarity between pairs of genes based on shared association of terms and groups those genes into functionally related groups with a novel fuzzy clustering algorithm. As with other tools, options are available for power users and defaults set for quick analyses.

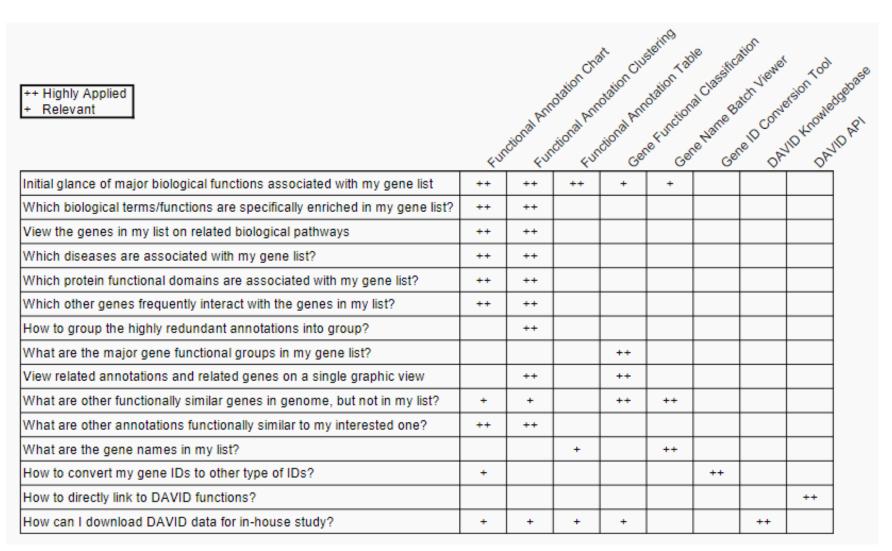


#### Gene ID Conversion

This tool can efficiently convert gene/protein identifiers from one identifier type to another at the gene level. The tool can automatically suggest possible identifier types for ambiguous gene/protein identifiers and converted identifiers can be downloaded or submitted back to DAVID as a gene list or background population set.



# Which DAVID Tool and Additional Help



#### **Additional Help**

- DAVID Documentation
- Nature Protocols Paper
- DAVID Forum
- Contact the DAVID Team